

FDIS

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BEIJING REVIEW ON U.S.-SOVIET ARMS RACE

HK101106 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 18, 2 May 83 p 10

[Article by Tang Shen: "Washington-Moscow: The Arms Race in Outer Space"]

[Text] With the development of modern science and technology the U.S.-Soviet arms race has expanded to outer space. U.S. President Ronald Reagan decision to start work on developing a space-age anti-ballistic missile defense system constitutes a new step forward in the arms race with the Soviet Union. The idea of building such a defense system is not new. Both Washington and Moscow have carried out a series of studies and experiments on setting up an anti-ballistic missile system (the ABM defence system). The Soviet Union has already built a thin ABM defence system around its capital. Reagan's new plan is that the United States should develop an ABM defence system using lasers, particle beams and other sophisticated technology which could destroy Soviet nuclear missiles in flight and render these missiles impotent and obsolete. Some U.S. newspaper articles have said that Reagan is attempting to turn the "Star Wars" type of science fiction into reality. But the realization of such a new defence system would not be easy. Even Reagan himself has acknowledged that it is very difficult to estimate how many years and how much money the United States would have to spend to complete it. Scientists estimate that it will take decades and U.S. 200-300 billion to research and develop an ABM defence system.

Search for Strategic Superiority

Each of the two superpowers has a nuclear arsenal capable of annihilating its opponent. As a nuclear attack from one side is sure to incur nuclear retaliation from the other, this so-called balance of terror prevents either side from attaining an advantage sufficient to overwhelm its adversary. If either side made a breakthrough in defensive strategic weapons that would make it capable of launching a nuclear strike without having to worry about reprisals, it would be invincible. Reagan has said that the work of developing such a defence system must start right now, and the sooner the better. This means an attempt to outrace the Soviet Union to gain superiority. When Washington and Moscow signed the Salt I treaty in 1972, they also signed the ABM treaty under which each side could build an ABM defence system around only one site. However, the treaty did not limit research on the development of ABM defence systems. In fact, Washington and Moscow have never stopped their research work on ABM defence systems. U.S. officials have admitted that the United States has been doing research work on lasers, particle beams and other microwave technology for years. Reagan recently called for greater efforts to develop an ABM defence system because the Soviet Union has been doing secret research on such systems. General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the Soviet Union has done much more than the United States, and therefore, Washington should implement an effective research programme to match Moscow's efforts.

Tension Rises

Reagan's new plan has evoked strong responses from the Soviet Union. Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has said that U.S. efforts to attain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union would be futile. In a joint statement, 245 Soviet scholars and scientists have warned that Reagan's proposal will accelerate a new round of U.S.-Soviet arms building. Anxious to triumph over the United States in the contention for world hegemony, the Soviet Union obviously will not resign itself to a possible defeat in the search for military superiority. In spite of its economic difficulties and technical backwardness, as compared with the United States, the Soviet Union will probably curtail civil spending and, building upon results achieved in recent years, step up the development of an anti-missile system. The large-scale extension of the U.S.-Soviet arms race into outer space shows that their dangerous contest has entered a new stage. This will aggravate the tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and pose a greater menace to world peace and security.

PRAVDA CITED ON ANDROPOV CHAIRING DEFENSE COUNCIL

OW130215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Andropov of the CPSU Central Committee is now concurrently chairman of the USSR Defense Council. This was mentioned by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov in an article published in today's PRAVDA in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the victory over German fascists.

This news has been reported by a Soviet Government official for the first time since the death of Brezhnev last November. This important position was concurrently held by Brezhnev.

Ustinov said in his article: Andropov is "constantly concerned" about strengthening the Soviet Union's "defense capacity and the fighting strength of its ground and naval forces."

In his article, Ustinov strongly denounced the policy pursued by the United States and other Western countries as one that has undermined "the already-formed balance of strategic power," thus causing "the rapid aggravation of the international situation and dangerous instability in the world." Ustinov stressed: The Soviet industrial, scientific and technical forces should "study how to equip the armed forces with modern weapons."

In his article published in the 8 May IZVESTIYA, Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said: "Particular consideration should be given to the comprehensive and coordinated development of the USSR Armed Forces, various services, arms and special forces and to the timely improvement of the structure of the armed forces and their commanding bodies." He stressed that particular attention should be paid to "the initial stage of war" under modern conditions. He said: "The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking important measures to further raise our defense potentials and to increase the degree industry, agriculture, communications and other sectors of the national economy are being prepared for mobilization so that they will be prepared to go into the military orbit when necessary."

POLICY CHANGES AFTER ANDROPOV SUCCESSION VIEWED

WA131205 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 3, 20 Mar 83 pp 30-31

[Article by Ji Wei: "After Andropov's Succession"]

[Text] After Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov succeeded to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in November of last year, people paid close attention to what changes might occur in the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign affairs. Andropov has repeatedly declared that he would maintain "continuity" in the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. International public opinion holds that this means that no major changes in Soviet policy will occur in the near future, but this does not rule out gradual readjustments in some aspects of it. In the domestic aspect, after Andropov assumed office he stressed getting a grip on three things: readjustment of personnel, strengthening of discipline, and agricultural production.

Readjustment of Personnel

When assuming office, Andropov, at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "We must correctly deploy cadres, letting those people who are politically mature, professional, and have the spirit of initiative, and who possess organizational capacity and a fresh sensitivity to affairs, take the key posts. Today we do not have these kind of cadres and so the cadres cannot successfully lead modernized production." He stressed that cadres must "have original ideas" and "be competent". This was signal for personnel readjustment.

Since Andropov assumed office over 2 months ago, there have been over 10 fairly major personnel changes in the Soviet Union. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Committee for State Security ("KGB" for short), the minister of internal affairs, the director of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of Komsomol, the minister of railways, the minister of trade, the minister of rural construction, and the chairman of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports, etc, have been replaced one by one. The plenary session of CPSU Central Committee convened on 22 November 1982 promoted Aliyev (62 years old, who had done KGB work in Azerbaijan for 28 years) from first secretary of the Azerbaijan Republic CPSU Committee to first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and also elevated him from alternate member to full member of the Politburo. Fedorchuk was transferred from the post of chairman of the Committee for State Security to the post of minister of internal affairs. At the same time, it is said that Brezhnev's eldest son, Yuriy, has been relieved from his post of first vice minister of foreign trade and that Brezhnev's son-in-law, Churbanov, has already resigned from his post as vice minister of foreign trade. Falin, first deputy director of the International Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been relieved of his post. According to reports, Makeyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was recently relieved from his post.

One characteristic of Andropov's personnel readjustment is cadre rejuvenation. Ryzhkov, 53-year-old first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, has been selected to be a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mishin, 39, has taken over the post of first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Pastukhov, 49, former first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, has taken over the post of chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; Danilenko, 46, has replaced Khitrov (72, retired) as minister of rural construction; etc. In addition, Kapitsa, director of the First Department of Far Eastern Affairs, and Kompletkov, director of the Department of U.S. Affairs, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have been promoted to vice ministers of foreign affairs.

In the recent period, the Soviet press, with regard to the cadre question, has done a lot of propaganda about "insuring that cadres with experience are integrated with younger cadres"; "relieving people who are 'resting on their laurels' from their posts and transferring them to less important posts"; "taking strong measures against leaders who do not dare to uphold principles"; and "getting rid of leaders who do not have a bad reputation and who have vigor but who cannot measure up to their jobs." After Andropov's succession, "the process of reshuffling middle-level cadres was accelerated."

Strengthening of Discipline

At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee convened on 22 November 1982, Andropov put forward the proposition that "we should more determinedly oppose any phenomena that violates party discipline and state law or violate labor discipline." According to Soviet press reports, graft, embezzlement, and illegal phenomena cause extremely big losses to the state. The phenomena of personnel moving from place to place, being slack in work, and arriving for work late and leaving early are fairly widespread.

Every year because of workers staying away from work without leave or good reason or because of work stoppages, thousands upon thousands of work days are lost that are worth several hundreds of millions of rubles. Every year about 20 percent of the staff and workers of industrial departments throughout the Soviet Union move from place to place, and on average one move by a staff member or worker loses one month of work. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet press has published a large number of letters from the masses, demanding that those who violate labor discipline or who are slack in work be criticized, and that disciplinary action be taken in serious cases. At the same time, bureaucratism and poor management have created astonishing waste, and some people even engage in such fraudulent activities as making deceptive and false reports, about output. According to a recent survey by Soviet departments concerned, of the 39 wool textile enterprises under the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry, in 1981 and the first 7 months of 1982, these enterprises wasted wool and yarn worth over 100 million rubles. Also, the Soviet Union every year loses in railway transportation 10 to 15 million tons of coal, and every year it wastes about 40 million tons of metal.

At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, on assuming office Andropov severely criticized the communications and transportation industries, saying that the Politburo "feels anxious about the present state of the communications and transportation industries" and that the "railway work indices are getting worse year by year." He also made criticism that in various ferrous metallurgical enterprises "Chaotic phenomena in work have increased," that "many problems exist in capital construction," etc.

Pavlovskiy, Soviet minister of railways, was the first cabinet-level cadre to be removed by Andropov. At the beginning of this year, Andropov dealt seriously with the problem of the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry's waste of a large amount of wool and yarn by dismissing from their posts and taking disciplinary action against 11 persons including a deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Light Industry and the minister, vice ministers, and bureau chiefs of the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry.

On 7 January of this year, the CPSU Central Committee convened a meeting of responsible persons in the ministries, trade unions, Komsomol, and Committee of People's Control of the party and government to discuss the question of strengthening labor and production discipline. The meeting called on departments concerned to take measures to eliminate the objective factors producing lax discipline and to "formulate and implement specific measures for strengthening discipline."

Big Stress on Agriculture

After Andropov assumed office, one of the important problems he faced was the Soviet Union's economic difficulties. Its backward agriculture is a big weak link in the Soviet Union's national economy. Proceeding from implementation of the "Food Program of the Soviet Union," Andropov was determined to put major stress on the agricultural problem. Soviet agriculture is a problem that for a long time has not been able to be solved well. Since 1977, there have been 4 successive years of bad harvest in Soviet agriculture. Market supply, especially food supply, has been tight. In recent years, in some big cities in the Soviet Union, including Moscow, butter, meat products, and milk products have been in comparatively short supply, and some food are already being supplied in limited quantities.

Owing to bad harvests in agriculture over successive years, from 1979 to 1981 the Soviet Union imported over 100 million tons of grain, and in 1982 it imported over 40 million tons. In order to solve the agricultural and food supply problems, in May 1982 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a 10-year agricultural development plan -- "Food Program of the Soviet Union" -- and certain resolutions such as "Improve Management of Agriculture and of Departments in the Agricultural and Industrial System." The "Food Program" is a plan of broad content for food development that was formulated based on a proposal by Brezhnev. Its goal is, by setting up an agricultural and industrial system including agricultural departments, industrial departments that provide agricultural product processing, transport, and storage departments, to strive for a solution, within the shortest possible time, of the food supply problem. Therefore, the Soviet Union regards this program as the "most important component part" of its economic strategy in the next 10 years. After his succession, Andropov repeatedly stressed that there "can be no dilatoriness in fulfilling the 'Food Program.'" The specific measures put forward in the "Food Program" include that "all departments of the agricultural and industrial system must adopt the work team contract system, the collective contract system, and the contract award system." In addition, the importance of "remuneration in kind" is stressed again. At the end of the 1950's, the Soviet Union began to popularize "remuneration in money" on its collective farms, and by 1979, 99.2 percent of the farms practiced "remuneration in money." After this method was put into practice, the farmers' income in kind decreased, and they had to buy the agricultural and livestock products they needed from the collective farms. This had a direct effect on the development of household sideline production and caused a drop in the food supply on the markets of Soviet collective farms. According to Soviet press reports, since the "Food Program" was promulgated it has not been implemented well. The magazine KOMMUNIST has said that in implementing the program "there still exist all kinds of obstacles, and that selfish departmentalism, sticking to old ways, and outmoded, obsolete management methods" cause many difficulties in carrying out the program. Therefore, at the grand rally in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Andropov once again stressed that implementation of the "Food Program" is "a task of primary importance that brooks no delay."

PRAVDA ON 'HARD BARGAINING' FOR GENEVA TALKS

OW131019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA indicated today that a new round of hard bargaining will begin at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe to be resumed in Geneva early next week. PRAVDA reiterated in an editorial that the Soviet Union would stick to its position announced recently: The Soviet Union and NATO each keeps a 300 delivery vehicles (including missile launchers and medium-range bombers) in Europe; the two sides keep an equal number of warheads in Europe; the corresponding armaments of Britain and France must be taken into account; and the Soviet missiles that are moved from Europe to Asia have "no relation at all to" the talks. The paper declared, "If it comes to the actual deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.... the measures the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries would take in response would be effective." PRAVDA dismissed the U.S. "interim" solution as an absurd stand. It said that "the reaction of the West to the new Soviet peace initiative" showed that "the essence of the U.S. and NATO approach remains the same."

WAN LI MEETS THAI RADIO, TV GROUP 12 MAY

OW121304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with the Thai Radio Broadcasting and Television delegation led by Danai Siyaphai, director-general of the public relations department of Thailand.

Wan Li said the radio broadcasting and television workers of Thailand have done a lot of useful work to further mutual-understanding, friendship and unity between the Chinese and Thai peoples. China and Thailand shared similar experiences in the past and are facing the common task of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region, independently developing their national economies and improving their peoples' livelihood. "Our two countries should learn from each other, swap experiences and make common progress," he said. He said he hoped that radio and TV workers of the two countries will work closely together to develop Sino-Thai friendship.

Danai said he and his colleagues found that the Chinese people are working hard for national development. "The role played by China's news media has left a deep impression on us," he said. Present were Xie Wenqing, acting minister of radio and television, and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

YANG DEZHI MEETS, FETES THAI NAVY COMMANDER

OW111340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and feted here this evening Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy, his wife, and other Thai guests.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS AUSTRALIAN DOCTOR 11 MAY

OW111424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1417 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this evening with Victor P. Chang, a cardiothoracic surgeon of the St. Vincents hospital in Sydney, Australia. Dr Chang is a noted surgeon in dealing with heart diseases in his country. He came to China to have academic exchanges and a tour at the invitation of the Institute of Cardio-vascular Diseases of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Guo Ziheng, vice-minister of public health, was at the occasion.

MILITIAMAN REPULSES THREE SRV INVADERS

OW121341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Nanning, May 12 (XINHUA) -- One Chinese militiaman in Guangxi beat back three invading Vietnamese special agents yesterday. It took place in the early afternoon in Banwang brigade, Xiashi Commune near Pingsiang City in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. On his way to the fields, Lu Yongqiang, a militiaman from Banwang brigade, spotted three armed Vietnamese agents sneaking into China's territory. He quickly hid himself in a bush and kept a close watch on the intruders. When Lu found that they were carrying out reconnaissance on Chinese frontier positions and were getting into a range of only several dozen meters from him, he suddenly opened fire and instantly wounded one of them. Taken unawares by the attack, the Vietnamese found no time to return fire and scuttled, dragging the wounded along and leaving behind cartridges, a pair of binoculars and some other articles.

PLA SOLDIERS COMMENDED FOR ANTI-SRV FIGHTING

HK121103 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] In a recent counterattack against Vietnamese invaders on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, four soldiers from Nanyang rendered meritorious services and nine were awarded commendations.

On 16 April, after the bombardment against the Vietnamese invaders started, Wang Qinshan, a soldier of cannon company 3, operated a cannon and accurately shot one shell after another into the enemies' lines. The Vietnamese invaders' defense works were destroyed and they scampered off like frightened rats. On the afternoon of 17 April, the enemy moved up some heavy artillery pieces and frenziedly bombarded our lines. A shell exploded near Wang Qinshan and he was buried by earth. The terrible explosion burst his eardrum. After binding up the wound, the company leader asked him to withdraw from the battlefield, but he remained there until the end of the fighting.

Wu Weijing, a soldier of a howitzer company, was in charge of transporting shells from the ammunition depot to the battlefield. He acted just like a young tiger on the battlefield. There was a steep hill between the ammunition depot and the battlefield. In peacetime, he could transport 20 shells in 1 hour, but during the fighting, he transported 40 shells. Although his clothes were worn into rags and there was blood on his shoulders, he said: In order to defend our motherland, we are not afraid of death or shedding our blood; such hardships mean nothing to me. After the fighting was over, both Wang Qinshan and Wu Weijing were awarded a class three commendation.

PRC-AUSTRALIA COAL PROJECT BEGINS PRODUCTION

OW120336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Shenyang, May 12 (XINHUA) -- A coal tar pitch project jointly constructed by the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex -- China's largest -- and the Koppers Australia Pty Ltd. Went into production late last month at the General Chemical Works in Anshan, north-east China, according to plant officials.

The compensation trade project began construction in August 1982, following the signing of an agreement between the two companies in 1981. Under the agreement, the cost of the project are borne equally by the two companies. The Australian company provided principal design and key equipment not available in China as well as some new materials. It was also in charge of training operators and inspectors. In return for the technology and funds provided by the Australian company, the Chinese company is to provide 345,000 tons of coal tar pitch in ten years.

Coal tar pitch is a pure carbon material produced from coal over tar -- a by-product of the steel works. It is an integral material in the aluminum smelting process. Completion of the project is expected to enable Anshan to produce 100,000 tons of coal tar pitch annually.

SRV CLAIM OF PHNOM PENH PEOPLE'S SUPPORT EXPOSED

HK120756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Xiao Yue: "True Features Revealed"]

[Text] The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA], in one of its dispatches said, regarding the "partial troop withdrawal" of the Vietnamese Army in Kampuchea, that "thousands of thousands" of people in Phnom Penh "warmly sent off" the Vietnamese troops.

In order to exaggerate the atmosphere, the agency said that it is difficult for commanders and soldiers of the Vietnamese Army to forget that "at noon on 7 January 1979, when they first entered Phnom Penh, they did not see any people greeting them."

More than 4 years ago when the Vietnamese Army occupied Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese press boasted that the Vietnamese troops "took concerted action to support" residents in Phnom Penh city "who rose to struggle," and won the victory of national liberation." According to this, since the Vietnamese Army "coordinated" with the Phnom Penh residents' "struggle," they would certainly be "welcomed" by the people. Now, VNA's report about the "partial troop withdrawal" has exposed the nonsense of the Vietnamese press 4 years ago. Since no one came to welcome Vietnamese troops, where did the Phnom Penh residents come from who "rose to struggle with the cooperation of the Vietnamese Army?" The VNA report shows that the entry of the Vietnamese Army into Phnom Penh more than 4 years ago was a bare aggressive action rather than "a concerted action" designed to support the Phnom Penh residents' "struggles for national liberation."

PENG ZHEN MEETS, FETES CPI- M DELEGATION

OW101917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, extended warm congratulations on the restoration of relations between the two parties in a meeting today with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) delegation led by General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad. Peng Zhen noted that relations between the two parties were restored on the basis of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. "It is on this new foundation that the two parties have rebuilt their unity and friendly cooperation," he said. Peng Zhen said that maintaining independence should be seen as a very important experience in the international communist movement. A party, big or small, either in power or not, will have no hope if it does not independently integrate Marxist principles with its revolution and map out its policy in line with the specific conditions of its own country, he said. General Secretary Namboodiripad and M. Basavapunnaiah and H.S. Surjeet, who are members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.I. (M) Central Committee, agreed to Peng Zhen's statement. Namboodiripad said he hoped the restoration of relations between the two parties would help improve relations between the governments and people of India and China. Peng Zhen replied that the two countries had ancient civilizations, and were also the most populous countries in the world. They should improve their relationship, he said as an aid to peace and security in Asia as well as in the world. Peng Zhen also briefed the Indian delegation on efforts made by the Chinese party to establish and strengthen socialist democracy and legality. He also discussed efforts to educate the younger generation in patriotism, internationalism and communism. After the meeting, Peng Zhen hosted a dinner for the Indian delegation. Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was present. The Indian delegation returned here this morning for the second stage of its visit to China following a tour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation will leave here tomorrow for Guangzhou and Shenzhen before returning to India.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 MAY

HK120624 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Manarin 1000 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] The delegation of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist) Central Committee headed by its General Secretary, Namboodiripad, arrived in Guangzhou this afternoon from Beijing by special airplane. The delegation is accompanied by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the CPC International Liaison Department. The delegation will make a visit to Guangdong Province. People receiving the delegation at the airport included Wang Ning, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Yingbin, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Xu Shijie and Ou Chu, secretaries of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee; and other responsible people of relevant departments.

NEPAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PRC'S ADB MEMBERSHIP

OW120828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Kathmandu, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Finance Minister Yadav Prasad Pant Wednesday reaffirmed Nepal's support for the legal representation of the People's Republic of China in the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Talking to the Nepalese news agency upon his return here from Manila where he attended the ADB's 16th annual session, Pant said China's legal representation in the ADB would enhance the prestige of the regional bank. He disclosed that the ADB board of directors would meet as soon as possible to decide on the membership of the People's Republic of China.

YAO GUANG ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S RECENT VISIT

OW101417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Yao Guang, vice minister of foreign affairs, described the recent visit to China by French President Francois Mitterand as a fruitful and highly efficient one with satisfactory results, at a press briefing here this afternoon.

He stressed that President Mitterand's visit is not only a major event in the Sino-French relations, but also an important component part in the development of relations between China and West Europe. The talks between Chinese leaders and President Mitterand showed that the two sides hold common and similar views on many international issues, he said. "Or we can say that we have many points in common and the Chinese side is satisfied with it."

Yao Guang said that the Kampuchean issue constituted a great porportion of the talks between the two sides. The two sides had an in-depth exchange of views on the Kampuchean issue. He stressed that both sides explicitly denounced Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, agreeing that only when Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, can the Kampuchean issue be really settled, "he added [quotation marks as received] The French side said that it did not recognize the Phnom Penh regime propped up by a foreign country, Yao Guang said.

"Both sides hope that Kampuchea will be an independent, neutral and non-aligned country and that the Kampuchean people will elect their government of their own will," Yao Guang said. "Not all the views on the Kampuchean issue held by the two sides are identical. We think this is normal. However, both sides expressed the willingness to continue consultations on the Kampuchean issue."

The discussions between the two sides on the enhancement of the bilateral relations, Yao Guang said, fully demonstrates their strong desire for strengthening cooperation between China and France. "This will push our relations forward," Yao Guang stressed.

He said that China is willing to develop its bilateral relations in every field with all West European countries, and also its relations with the European Economic Community as a whole. Yao Guang said "China will positively strengthen the political consultations and economic relations and trade with the European countries. China will adopt a more open policy towards the European Economic Community and West European countries, especially in market and sale of products."

He said, "China wishes to establish relations of long-standing stability, equality, mutual benefit, and learning from each other to overcome shortcomings, with West European countries and the European Economic Community. It is hoped that Western European countries will make joint efforts in this respect, including providing favorable terms.

Yao Guang also answered questions raised by journalists.

KOHL GOVERNMENT SEEN TO FAVOR FRG-PRC TIES

OW101305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bonn, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Development of political and economic relations with the People's Republic of China will continue to occupy an important place in the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, said a Federal minister of state here today.

Alois Hertel, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry, said in a written statement that like all preceding Federal Governments, the Kohl government bases its China policy on the point of departure that there is only one China.

Along with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Federal Germany has acknowledged the latter's right to represent Taiwan, and that accounts for the position of all successive Federal government refrain from establishing official relations with the Taipei authorities, he said.

Hertel's written statement was issued today as an explanation for the section on relations with China in the government program presented by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on May 4.

The minister of state said that in accordance with an agreement reached between the governments of the two countries during president Karl Carstens' visit to China last October, the two countries will soon hold their first consultation on problems of common interest in preparation for the next session of the United Nations General Assembly. He expressed the hope that scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries will further develop.

On the question of Sino-Soviet consultations, Hertel said the Federal Government welcomes China's efforts in its talks with Moscow. On Euro-Missiles, he said that a shift of the threat of Soviet land-based intermediate missiles from Western Europe to the Soviet Union's neighboring countries in the Far East cannot eliminate its harm to peace. As far as the Soviet Union's European and Asian neighbors are concerned, he stressed, the only satisfactory solution is complete and verifiable destruction of such a potential, hegemonic force.

XINHUA VIEWS EARLY GENERAL ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN

OW111731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 11 May 83

["Roundup: Why an Early General Election in Britain?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, May 10 (XINHUA correspondent Cheng Kexong) -- After weeks of political uncertainty in an undeclared electioneering campaign, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has decided to call an early general election next month, going back on her promise at the beginning of this year that she would finish her full five-year term before seeking a new mandate.

Announcing her decision to go to the polls June 9, nearly a year before prime minister-ship expires next May, Margaret Thatcher says she is sure of an election victory.

After her popularity was greatly enhanced in the wake of Britain's war with Argentina over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, there have been signs that her monetarist policies in running the country's economy have brought pickups in some areas. The inflation dropped to 4.6 percent in March this year the lowest in 15 years, from a double-digit figure when she came into office in 1979. Export reached a record 5.3 billion pounds (about 7.9 billion U.S. dollars) in March while the international payments registered a 500-million-pounds (about 725 million dollars) surplus.

In the political field, the opposition Labor Party is narrowing the Conservatives' lead in popularity showings and is patching up differences in its party infighting between the right and left wings. Britain's record unemployment of over three million provides the Labor Party a strong card in attacking the ruling Conservatives.

Meanwhile, the Labor Party's position on nuclear weapons could swing more voters to its side as the mounting anti-nuclear movement is gaining momentum in Britain as in other Western countries.

Economic experts' predictions that the inflation, after hitting its present low, might rise again around the end of this year to 6-7 percent and that unemployment could further grow to 3.5 million are seen by observers here as another factor behind Thatcher's considerations of favoring an early election.

The local elections held early this month in Scotland and Wales were regarded as a grave test by both the ruling and opposition parties. The election results indicate that the Conservative Party, by winning 40.5 percent of the votes, holds a clear lead over the Labor Party, which got 34.5 percent of the votes. The Liberal-Social Democratic alliance got 22 percent against 28 percent they won one year ago.

However, in some industrial cities like Birmingham and the West Midlands where the Conservatives and the Laborites are about evenly matched in strength, support for the Labor Party became stronger than one year ago. This trend also pressed the Conservatives to make up their mind to call an early election.

Before the June election, Mrs. Thatcher will attend the summit of seven industrialized nations in Williamsburg. On June 7, she will fly to Stuttgart, West Germany, to attend the EEC summit. She could make use of both occasions to profit the Conservatives in securing an election victory at home.

The present general estimate here is that the Conservatives will win a majority of seats in the Parliament. But the strength of the Labor Party should not be underestimated and as the new Liberal-Social Democratic alliance will run for the election for the first time, the possibility could not be ruled out that none of the two major parties could win a majority.

NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS ISSUE URGED

OW120330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] United Nations, May 11 (XINHUA) -- China said today that the problem of Cyprus should be resolved through peaceful negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots free from superpower interference.

Addressing the resumed General Assembly session on Cyprus, China's Deputy Permanent representative Liang Yufan said, "The two communities in Cyprus do have common interests. They all desire an early solution through negotiations free for superpower interference so that they can devote themselves to the rebuilding of their country."

"If only the two communities in Cyprus can set store by their overall interests and get united," he observed, "and if they continue without letup the process of earnest and patient negotiations and display a spirit of mutual accommodation, then they will surely overcome the obstacles in their way, narrow their differences and eventually arrive at a fair and mutually satisfactory solution."

Liang stated, "China always maintains that Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status should be respected." He hoped the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus will "make renewed efforts towards an early solution of their dispute, which will permit them to live in harmony and together build a prosperous Cyprus and contribute to stability in the eastern Mediterranean and peace in the world."

HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED BY AGERPRES CORRESPONDENT

AU050959 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 83 p 6

[Interview given by CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang to AGERPRES correspondent Neagu Udroui, in Beijing, date not given]

[Text] On the eve of his forthcoming official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee received in Beijing Neagu Udroui, special AGERPRES envoy and secretary of the agency, and gave him the following interview:

Question: Esteemed Comrade General Secretary, you will soon meet again with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We would be pleased to hear your views on the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Answer: I am very happy to be going to your country and to carry with me the profound feelings of respect and friendship of the CPC Central Committee, of our party, and of the Chinese people.

Socialist Romania is a powerful country that stands unflinchingly on the shores of the Black Sea. The Romanian people are a heroic people. We are familiar with the glorious combat traditions of your people and party and with the brilliant successes obtained by the Romanian people, led by their Communist Party and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and with Romania's immense contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and in the world, and to the cause of mankind's progress. A deep friendship had been forged between our peoples over the years.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has visited our country several times; he has made an enormous contribution to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPC and the RCP and between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Romania. I want to express my conviction that in the future, too, the friendship and unity between our parties, countries and peoples will continuously and lastingly develop, like the Danube in your country and the Yangtze in ours which are eternally flowing.

Question: The Romanian working people would like to hear about the CPC's current interests and about aspects of the Chinese people's endeavors to develop their country.

Answer: To answer this question I must point out that we in China are now not just concentrating on rates of economic growth, but also on achieving the highest possible efficiency in all activities. Our economy has progressed compared with last year. I could not tell you what exactly is the rate of growth of overall production, but data on the first few months [of this year] put it at around 6 percent. In connection with our economic situation, our party leadership recently carried out several studies; our main objective is that established by the 12th CPC Congress, namely to quadruple the overall value of the industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century. This objective is to be accomplished in two stages. First, in the coming 10 years, we will give the greatest attention to improving efficiency. Consequently, the rate of growth will not be very high. We estimate that the annual index will be of 6-7 percent. In the following decade we hope to raise this rate of growth to 8-9 percent. Such a rate of growth will match our target concerning production levels.

Consequently, as of this year and for 10 years we will focus our efforts on the following objectives: to implement the "four words" -- readjustment, reform, reorganization, and development -- and accelerate the implementation of the regulations necessary to rapidly enhance efficiency; to markedly develop agriculture and, as things stand now, I think that we will have good crops this year; to complete on schedule vital investment projects in the areas of energy and transport; to continue the policy of opening toward the outside on the basis of the principles of full equality and mutual advantage, and to extensively develop our cooperation with other countries.

Question: We are aware of the active role played by your country in the international arena. Please tell us about the foreign activities of the CPC and PRC.

Answer: In the area of international relations there are many problems. Thus, after the 12th CPC Congress we introduced various new regulations, without, however, altering our basic guidelines. Our foreign policy is primarily aimed at continuously developing relations of friendship with the friendly socialist countries. We maintain relations with the Third World and hope to consolidate our unity with countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement. From our viewpoint, the Nonaligned Movement constitutes an important and principal force in the struggle to safeguard peace as well as the struggle against the policy of expansion and aggression. While basing our foreign relations on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, we hope at the same time to preserve and develop our ties with all the states of the world.

On the other hand, we want to establish and maintain relations with all the Marxist-Leninist parties and with all friendly political groups. The most important point is the struggle against hegemonism, whether global or regional. Our party and people will resolutely struggle against it.

Question: Before concluding, esteemed Comrade General Secretary, I would like to record the thoughts and feelings with which you are coming to Romania as guest of our party-state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Romanian people.

Answer: Through the years, a profound friendship has been forged between our parties and people in the course of lengthy revolutionary struggles. My very important mission is to convey to the RCP and to the Romanian people a message of friendship and feelings of particular esteem from the CPC and the Chinese people.

We are coming to Bucharest to learn from your experience. The Romanian people, led by their Communist Party and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have amassed a rich and many-sided experience which we want to study and thus to be able to better build socialism in our country. For a long time to come we will continue to study the experience of your party and country. We will exchange views with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with other members of your leadership on matters of joint interest, with a view to developing our cooperation and strengthening our friendship. In my view, the unity between our parties and peoples is of the greatest importance. By consolidating this unity we will contribute to developing the socialist construction and to consolidating peace throughout the world. That is, briefly put, our mission to Romania. I feel very happy and greatly honored to be coming to your country.

HU THANKS CEAUSESCU ON DEPARTURE FROM ROMANIA

OWL30403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (XINHUA) -- On his departure from Romania, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, sent a message to Ceausescu, thanking the Romanian people for their warm hospitality. The message reads as follows:

Now that I am leaving your beautiful country at the end of my successful visit, let me again express my heartfelt thanks for the lavish hospitality you and other Romanian leading comrades, as well as the fraternal Romanian people, have accorded us. During my visit here, I deeply felt the Romanian Communist Party's and people's profound friendship towards the Chinese Communist Party and people. The short but very happy days I have spent here will forever remain in my memory.

Let me take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to you, respected Comrade Ceausescu. I wish you health and vigor and outstanding success in leading the Romanian party and people to achieve continuous and still greater success in realizing the magnificent cause of building your socialist fatherland. May the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of China and Romania continue to develop and consolidate!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S YUGOSLAV VISIT

Discusses PRC-USSR Relations

OW112013 Beijing XINHUA in English 2006 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here today that China desires to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union, but this normalization should be sincere and not sham.

These remarks were made by Hu Yaobang in answering a question raised by the London TIMES reporter at the press conference he gave this evening.

"China has a sincere desire to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union, because this is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and is conducive to the consolidation and stability of world peace," he said. He added, "We consider that such normalization should be genuine and not sham, not designed to confuse world public opinion. This calls for the removal of obstacles threatening China's sovereignty and security. Such obstacles are known to all; they are not many in number but are serious in nature."

Tours Zagreb Electrical Firm

OW121637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 12 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang stressed the common tasks facing the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples today as well as 35 years ago when he visited Yugoslavia's largest electrical equipment enterprise in Zagreb this morning.

He said that, 35 years ago, both peoples were required to take up arms to turn the two countries into independent and free states. This task was beautifully carried out. After that, they were required to master modern science and technology to turn their countries into prosperous and strong socialist states. In this respect, he said, Yugoslavia did better than China. So China should learn from Yugoslavia and the two should increase exchanges and cooperation, he added.

Hu Yaobang made these remarks at the end of a visit to the "Rade Koncar" electrical equipment enterprise in Zagreb, capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, one of the six republics that form Yugoslavia. He also extended greetings to the 22,000 workers and staff of the enterprise in the name of the Chinese working class. Hu Yaobang came to the enterprise soon after he arrived in Zagreb from Belgrade by air in the company of Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of Croatia, greeted the Chinese leader at the entrance to the enterprise. Markovic, having worked there for 28 years, is currently the president of the "Rade Koncar" electrical enterprise named after a national hero who gave his life in 1942 for the liberation of Yugoslavia. The enterprise now turns out electrical equipment including generators, motors, electric engines, transformers and whole sets of equipment for hydropower stations. These products not only meet domestic needs but also sell to 70 countries, including China. In 1979, the enterprise signed an agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry on the cooperative production of mining and power equipment. Hu Yaobang and his party walked round the transformer plant and the electrical equipment for industrial use plant. Later they viewed a newly-manufactured electric engine of 4,400 hp, designed and made by the enterprise itself.

In parting, both Hu Yaobang and Ante Markovic expressed the wish for further cooperation and exchanges in the scientific, technological and economic fields. The Chinese visitors then drove to the old section of Zagreb, the second largest city in Yugoslavia, to see an art museum where sculpture, paintings, metalwork, embroidered works, manuscripts and books from the 11th to the 19th centuries are on display. The museum is housed in a 17th century monastery. Obviously impressed, Hu Yaobang wrote in the visitors' book: "Our ancestors together created the ancient brilliant cultures. Now, let us work with the people of the world to create peace and new civilization in the contemporary world."

Feted by Croatian Leader

OW121647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Jure Bilic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, gave a luncheon in honor of General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Hu Yaobang came here from Belgrade this morning.

Toasts were made to the continuous development of the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of Yugoslavia and China. Bilic expressed the hope that the two peoples will, as before, work together for socialism, human progress and world peace. Hu Yaobang mentioned that Shanghai and Zagreb are sister cities. He extended best regards for the people of Zagreb in the name of the people of Shanghai.

Present at the function were Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Rukavina-Sain, president of the Assembly of Croatia; Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of Croatia; Pero Djetelic, president of the Croatia Conference of Socialist Alliance of the Working People; Josip Vrhovec and Stipe Suvar, members of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

Visits Zagreb Worker's Family

OW130120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 12 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee spent more than one hour at a worker's family in Zagreb late this afternoon.

Sitting in a settee in the sitting room, Hu Yaobang chatted with 49-year-old chemical worker Duro Jazic, his wife Milka and his son Alexander, asking about their life, work, hopes and worries. The hosts treated the Chinese C.P. leader and his party to milk, coffee and chocolate.

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Jazic told his guests that he and his wife, a confectionary worker, earned 18,000 dinars a month. The rent of his three-room flat plus water and electricity charges costs him about one-fifth of the sum. The Jazics live in a community in the new section of Zagreb City on the southern bank of the Sava River. The community consists of 43 apartment buildings erected in the years between 1974 and 1978, housing 4,400 families.

Earlier, Hu Yaobang had a discussion with leaders of the community and was briefed on the workings of the community organization, which stresses self-management by the residents. When Hu Yaobang and his party drove to the community, they were welcomed by hundreds of people who gathered on sidewalks, on balconies or at windows, waving to the Chinese dignitaries. Groups of children and Young Pioneers cheered and clapped and asked the Chinese C.P. leader to pose with them for group pictures. Hu Yaobang hugged a three-year-old kid and gave him a toy panda for a keepsake.

Attends Zagreb Cultural Evening

OW130122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, saw a program of Yugoslav folk dances and songs at a cultural evening here today.

Artists of the Zagreb "Lado" folk song and dance ensemble performed items of various nationalities in Yugoslavia, including "Momak" dance, "Veselo" dance, Macedonian "Olo" dances, and folk dances in the Bled Lake area and the areas around Zagreb. At the end of the 50-minute performance, Hu Yaobang shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers. He was accompanied by leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The Chinese C.P. leader is to leave Zagreb tomorrow morning to tour the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Arrives in Slovenia

OW131258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Kranj, Yugoslavia, May 13 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang drove to Kranj, a tourist town in Slovenia, northern Yugoslavia, from Zagreb this morning.

He plans to spend two days in the Republic of Slovenia where he will visit an electrical company and a farm and tour scenic spots on the Bled Lake and Postojna Cave and Rose Port.

When Hu Yaobang passed through Otocec, a small island on the Krka River, he was greeted by Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and Dura Uros, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. At the Castle Hotel, the local people welcomed the Chinese C.P. leader with bread and salt, a traditional way of respect for the most distinguished visitors.

SCIENTIFIC GROUP DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA 12 MAY

OW120806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese scientific and technical delegation left here for Romania today to attend the 23d session of the Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Leader of the delegation is Feng Bohua, head of the Chinese group of the commission and vice-minister of chemical industry.

BANK GROUP MEETS HUNGARY'S MARJAI, DEPARTS

OW121154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the People's Bank of China led by its First Vice-President Liu Hongru left here for home today after a friendly visit to Hungary. The visit was made at the invitation of Fekete Janos, first vice-chairman of the National Bank of Hungary.

During its stay here, the delegation made a study of Hungary's economic administration system and the role the National Bank of Hungary plays in the country's economic life. It held talks with Timar Matyas, chairman of the National Bank of Hungary, and Janos respectively, which covered the development of bilateral monetary and banking cooperation. Jozef Marjai, vice-premier of Hungary received the Chinese delegation.

HUNGARY SIGNS SPORTS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW130248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on sports cooperation in the 1984-85 fiscal year between China and Hungary was signed here this afternoon.

Huang Zhong, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, adviser of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Dr Janos Mardti, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and of the Hungarian Sports Council, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. Under the agreement, China will send fencing, weightlifting, track and field, and water polo teams to visit Hungary in 1984 and in return, Hungary will send to China gymnastics, track and field, women basketball, table tennis and soccer teams in the same year. A Hungarian sports delegation will tour China in 1985 to work out an exchange program for the year between the two countries. The Chinese sports delegation arrived here on May 9.

WE XUEQIAN ATTENDS BANQUET AT CSSR EMBASSY

OW101928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1712 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenek Trhlik gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 38th anniversary of the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Among the guests was Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK RECEPTION MARKS CSSR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW100320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Prague, May 9 (XINHUA) -- A grand reception was arranged here today by Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Czechoslovak Party and state leaders, prominent personages from various walks of life, representatives of the people and foreign diplomatic envoys were present on the occasion. Celebrations were held in Prague and other parts of the country. The republic was founded in May of 1945 after the defeat of the German fascists.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS TANZANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW081352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with the delegation from the National Assembly of Tanzania led by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa. Zhao Ziyang said he was very glad to meet Speaker Mkwawa again after four months. He said when he visited Tanzania in January he was accorded a warm welcome by President Julius K. Nyerere, the Tanzanian Government and people. The friendly sentiment shown by the Tanzanian people is still fresh in his memory, Zhao Ziyang said.

He said China and Tanzania treasure their friendship and are ready to strive for closer relations, consolidate and expand their economic and technical cooperation. Zhao Ziyang said he hopes that the 19th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity will succeed. Zhao Ziyang asked Mkwawa to convey his best regards to President Nyerere.

Mkwawa said the Tanzanian people always take the achievements of the Chinese people as their own. He said he hoped the two countries will exchange more delegations to promote friendship and cooperation. Present on the occasion were Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China. The Tanzanian guests will leave here tomorrow for Shanghai and Suzhou.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER GONG ENDS VISIT TO CONGO

OW102218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Brazzaville, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei concluded his three-day friendly visit to the Congo and left here for Luanda, capital of Angola Monday evening. Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso met Gong Dafei Monday in his hometown D'Oyo. In the cordial and friendly talk, the president stressed the good Sino-Congolese relations. He expressed great satisfaction with the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

During the visit, Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma received Gong Dafei. The Chinese vice foreign minister and Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues.

MEASURES TO PREVENT AIR HIJACKING TO BE ADOPTED

HK121018 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0223 GMT 12 May 83

["China Decides To Strengthen Safety and Security Work To Prevent Air Hijacking" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 12 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wu Qingtong, vice secretary general of the State Council, announced here yesterday morning that the Chinese Government has decided to adopt a series of resolute measures to strengthen safety and security work so that air hijacking can be prevented. This announcement was made at the meeting held by the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] General Bureau and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government to comfort the passengers and crew of CAAC airliner No 296.

Wu Qingtong said: "The hijacking incident against shows that although there are very few criminal offenders in our country, they greatly endanger the life and property of the people. We must always maintain sharp vigilance and never lower our guard. The fact that Zhuo Changren and the other five criminals could succeed in stealing weapons, getting airplane tickets, and flying away shows that the relevant working personnel of some units did not maintain vigilance, were not conscientious in their work, or neglected their duties. This cannot be tolerated.

"In order to carry out the law and discipline more strictly, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have instructed the departments concerned and the local governments to make a thorough investigation so that this case can be handled seriously. At the same time, motivated by a strong desire to protect the life and property of the people, the State Council has also decided to adopt a series of effective measures to strengthen the safety and security work in various links so that such incidents can be prevented in the future. We are convinced that China's civil aviation work will surely be done better and better."

RECEPTION HELD FOR PASSENGERS OF HIJACKED PLANE

SK120820 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin in 2200 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] On the evening of 11 May, the Liaoning Provincial and the Shenyang City People's Governments and the Shenyang administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China held a grand reception to welcome some passengers and crew of the hijacked airliner No 296 who had returned to Shenyang safe and sound. Attending the reception were relevant leading comrades of Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, including Sun Weiben, Wang Guangzhong, Xie Huangtian, Zuo Kun, Yu Jingqing, (Yi Xiling), (Cheng Jinxiang), Deng Zhongru, (Li Peng), (Zhang Hongjun), Li Xun, (He Yi), and (Li Yuping), and chairman of the political department of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, (Shan Shicong).

The reception was held at the first-floor hall of the Liaoning Building. When the passengers and crew of the airliner No 296 entered the hall, warm prolonged applause broke out. Sun Weiben, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, and (Li Yuting), director of the Shenyang Administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, spoke at the reception.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: The passengers and crew members of the China Civil Aviation airliner No 296, which had been hijacked by Zhuo Changren and five other armed thugs, returned safely to Shenyang today. On behalf of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and government, the Shenyang City CPC Committee and government, and the people throughout the province, I extend warm welcome and greetings to you comrades.

After airliner No 296 was hijacked, in the face of the armed threat of the thugs and in the situation in which two crew members were gloriously wounded and in which contact with the ground was lost, the crew remained brave and resourceful, calm, and steady and was fearless in the hour of danger. They took emergency measures to resolutely struggle against the armed thugs, thus guaranteeing the safety of the passengers. This fully proved that the crew members are loyal to the party, the people and the socialist motherland and are a completely trustworthy heroic team. All the passengers, either when on the plane or after they landed, were united as one and firm in their class stand and showed a highly commendable spirit of loving the socialist motherland. For this, I extend high respects to you comrades.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: Since 5 May, when the airliner was hijacked, the people throughout the province have shown great concern for the safety of all the passengers and crew members. They have expressed great indignation and strong condemnation against Zhuo Changren and his company for their crime of hijacking. Zhuo Changren and the other thugs are not only guilty of hijacking but also of stealing firearms and ammunition, forging certificates, and profiteering and swindling. They are criminals whom our public security organs are pursuing. Therefore, we strongly demand that the South Korean authorities, in accordance with the relevant international conventions and Chinese laws, promptly turn the six hijackers over to our country for stern punishment according to the law.

Also speaking were Wang Yixuan, captain of the airliner No 296, and Wen Bangchun, representative of the passengers and professor from the Dongbei Engineering Institute. They spoke on how they missed the motherland and their families and indignantly condemned the atrocity of the six hijackers. They said: Over the past few days, we have deeply learned what suffering it was to be away from the motherland and what a blessing it was to return. We appreciate very much the warm welcome and kind concern of the party, the government, and the people.

From beginning to end, the reception was permeated with a jubilant atmosphere, like a family reunion.

ZHAO ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TV UNIVERSITIES

HK120802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 1

[Report: "During His Inspection Tour of Yanan, Zhao Ziyang Says More Secondary Technical Colleges and Television Universities Should Be Established"]

[Text] In late March, during his inspection tour of Yanan, Premier Zhao Ziyang talked about intelligence exploitation and said that the proportion of secondary technical schools to universities throughout the country is not appropriate and that there are too few secondary technical schools. Many university graduates have been assigned to do the work which should be done by secondary technical school graduates. Henceforth, more secondary technical schools and television universities should be established.

When responsible comrades of the Shaanbei Construction Commission briefed Premier Zhao on their work, they proposed to build two universities (an agricultural and forestry college and a teachers' college) in the Shaanbei area. Premier Zhao said: It is good to invest in intelligence exploitation. I suggest that you should build more secondary technical schools. Secondary technical school graduates are urgently needed in mountainous areas. Now, many people who have scored achievements in factories are secondary technical school graduates. Universities need not give too many regular college courses; instead, they should give more 2-year courses for professional training and students of these courses should return to their home areas after graduating.

What you need more urgently are intermediate and junior technicians. As for senior technicians, you can request Xian and Beijing to give some support. You should stress running secondary technical schools.

Premier Zhao also praised television universities. He said: Television universities are good. Last year more than 90,000 students graduated from television universities throughout the country and they have all received diplomas after passing examinations. These universities require little state investment and they can still train students to a high standard. The method of running television universities is suited to China's conditions. Through this method, more talented people can be trained in a quick and economical way. Without talented people, it is difficult to succeed in the four modernizations. Yanan can establish a tuition center to advise television university students. Workers, government cadres, and youths waiting for jobs can all study through their televisions. It is not easy to increase the number of students by tens of thousands in one year in universities throughout the country, but television universities trained 90,000 students last year.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING HELD IN CHONGQING

HK110937 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The National experience exchange meeting on maintenance and management of civil air defense facilities, which was approved by the State Civil Air Defense Committee, opened in Chongqing yesterday morning. The major aims of this meeting are to discuss how to create a new situation in civil air defense work, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress, and in light of our national conditions and the actual situation of our civil air defense work; to provide the representatives from various places with an opportunity to exchange experiences of maintenance and management of civil air defense facilities and to revise the regulations governing the maintenance and management of civil air defense facilities.

This meeting is on the largest scale since the third national meeting on civil air defense work. Participants in this meeting include the responsible comrades of civil air defense units from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and key cities and towns throughout the country, and comrades from departments concerned of the State Council and from the national defense scientific research and industry committee and the colleges and institutes concerned under the PLA. Responsible comrades of the state civil air defense office delivered an opening speech, and the responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, the Sichuan Provincial Government also addressed the opening session.

During the meeting, the participants will visit some civil air defense facilities in Chongqing City.

PLA CIRCULAR CALLS FOR EMULATING ZHANG HAIDI

OW130519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department today issued a circular to the whole Army calling on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to further launch activities of learning from and publicizing Zhang Haidi.

The circular said: Broadly and penetratingly developing the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi will have a tremendous impact on guiding the broad masses of commanders and fighters, especially youth, to foster the communist outlook on life and train more communist new persons who possess ideals, morals, and culture and observe discipline and on accelerating the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of our Army.

The circular emphasized that activities of learning from and publicizing Zhang Haidi should be further developed in three ways:

1. It is necessary to seriously study and publicize the instructions of the party Central Committee and the inscriptions written by leading comrades at the central level and to understand profoundly the great significance of learning from Zhang Haidi.
2. To learn from Zhang Haidi, it is necessary to link closely the fundamental question of fostering the communist outlook on life.
3. Party committees and political organs at all levels must strengthen leadership over the activities of learning from and publicizing Zhang Haidi.

Leading cadres, party members, and CYL members must take the lead in the activities. CYL organizations should look upon the activities as an important task in their agenda; youth must stand in the van of activities of learning from Zhang Haidi and strive to become the new Lei Feng's of the 1980's.

CPC URGES CURBING HOUSING IRREGULARITIES BY 1 JULY

OW120515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0948 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on 7 May calling on party discipline inspection organizations at all levels to make persistent efforts to resolutely curb unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses.

The circular said: Since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission published the "Open Letter on Resolutely Curbing Unhealthy Tendencies Involving Party Members and Cadres in Building and Distributing Houses," many party organs and discipline inspection departments have implemented it consistently, publicized it in many ways, and supervised and handled cases of violations in this area earnestly. They have begun to achieve good results. Some comrades involved in building and distributing houses one way or another have examined themselves voluntarily and corrected their mistakes, some have returned the farmland they occupied, some have moved out of the extra houses they had taken over, and others have made up for the funds they greedily appropriated. These concrete actions of mending their ways have been welcomed by the broad masses.

The circular said: Some areas and departments are still taking a wait-and-see attitude. Some people implicated in irregularities in building and distributing houses also wanted to wait and see and leave chances to luck. The circular pointed out: This kind of attitude has seriously hampered the implementation of the "open letter," and has become an obstacle to the current efforts to rectify the unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses. This wait-and-see attitude actually reflects only consideration of personal loss or gain, disregard for the overall interests and the whole situation, and an impure party spirit. Unless we resolutely overcome and change this attitude, it will be hard to eliminate this evil practice and to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, consequently making it impossible to quickly achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work and fulfill the lofty tasks of the four modernizations in the new period.

The circular emphasized: Correcting unhealthy tendencies in building and distributing houses is an important task in correcting the party style and is a cardinal matter directly bearing on the immediate interests of the masses. These unhealthy tendencies must be curbed and we must not rest until they are completely erased. We must unswervingly get to the bottom of the matter since nothing can be "gained" by taking a procrastinating wait-and-see attitude.

The circular said: A Communist should be a man of noble character who struggles for the party cause and the cause of socialism and not a person who wishes for personal comfort and small advantages that undermine the interests of the party and the people. The circular pointed out: Only 1 month or so is left from now to 1 July, the deadline set by the "open letter" for clearing up and moving out. Comrades who made mistakes in this regard must not again leave chances to luck and take a wait-and-see attitude and must take the initiative to seriously correct the mistakes. The various areas and departments must boldly grasp and intervene in this matter. Attention should be paid to carrying out policies and inspection in strict adherence to the five requirements outlined in the "open letter" so as to live up to the expectations of the people and resolutely curb the unhealthy tendencies.

LI WEIHAN DEFENDS QU QIUBAI, NOTES ERRORS

OW130355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- Issue No 3 of the journal ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE [0022 0948 4357 2584 4430 1331] carries a long article by Comrade Li Weiham, entitled "Reminiscences and Research of Qu Qiubai's 'Left' Putschism."

Li Weiham, 87, now serves as vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission. After 7 August 1927 meeting, he was one of the three Standing Committee members of the interim CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau. In his article, he made specific observations and a profound analysis of the emergence, development, and correction of Qu Qiubai's "left" putschism according to relevant historical documents and his personal recollections. The article consists of more than 50,000 characters.

The article says: The "left" putschist mistakes made by the interim CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau headed by Qu Qiubai were different from the "left" adventurism practiced by Li Lisan who became arrogant with victory and from the "left" adventurism practiced by Wang Ming who usurped party leadership. These were mistakes made in implementing the general principles laid down by the 7 August 1927 meeting, which were mainly a matter of understanding. The root cause of these mistakes were a low theoretical level, the lack of practical experience, the practice of a certain amount of dogmatism, the failure to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and blind obedience to the Communist International.

The article says: Comrade Qu Qiubai, like all other historical characters was not perfect, but he alone should not be held responsible for these "left" putschist mistakes. At that time, the party was not mature and Qu Qiubai was still young. He was only 28 years old when he presided over the work of the party Central Committee. After making mistakes for several months, he quickly corrected these mistakes.

Li Weiham holds: Being a decent person, Qu Qiubai had no ambitions, treated others as equals, was willing to heed differing opinions, was able to unite comrades, did not practice sectarianism, and observed discipline. After being arrested in 1935, he preferred to die a heroic death rather than submit to the enemy. Therefore, as the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party" adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee said, his "proletarian heroic spirit is worth remembering forever."

NANJING PLA REALLOCATES CADRES' HOUSES

OW070119 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] According to the JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nanjing PLA units has reallocated residences built for five leading cadres of the engineer unit directly under their supervision as being above regulation size.

The engineer unit directly under the Nanjing PLA units built five residences for cadres in charge of military work last year, with all these houses occupying larger areas than allowed by the regulations concerned. After this case was discovered by the party committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nanjing PLA units, it was decided that all the newly built houses should be reallocated in accordance with the regulations concerned, and that a circular should be issued to criticize the mistake.

Not long ago, the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CPC Military Commission issued a circular pointing out that strict handling of the case enforced discipline. In this connection, the JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a commentary entitled: "Dare To Handle Cases of Evil Trends."

HUAIHAI BAO RESUMES PUBLICATION IN NANJING

OW130303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1755 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Nanjing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- HUAIHAI BAO [3232 3189 1032] resumed publication on 11 May. HUAIHAI BAO, a newspaper with a glorious revolutionary history and fine tradition first published in April 1940, was suspended during the Great Cultural Revolution. After resuming publication, HUAIHAI BAO will uphold the principle of covering both the urban and rural areas but putting emphasis on the rural areas and will strive to have a strong local character.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VIEWS STRUCTURAL REFORM

OW130028 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpts] Structural reform at prefectural and city levels is being carried out after that of provincial party and government organs is completed. The provincial CPC Committee recently set up a guiding group to direct structural reform at prefectural and city levels and organized veteran cadres from provincial units into nine work teams. These work teams went to prefectures and cities early this month to help local CPC committees achieve better understanding of the cadres. Before they left, these work teams studied relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and instructions of the provincial CPC Committee on structural reform.

Bai Dongcai and Xu Qin, first secretary and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, outlined tasks, work methods, and style for the work teams.

JIANGXI ABOLISHES 37 PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

OW081215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 6 May 83

[By reporter Liu Guanghui]

[Text] Nanchang, 6 May (XINHUA) -- The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government decided yesterday to abolish 37 nonpermanent provincial-level organizations and turn over the work of these organizations to relevant departments.

For example, the abolished nonpermanent organizations such as the leading group for readjusting the national economy under the provincial party committee; the provincial leading group for taking stock inventories, examining and fixing amounts of funds, and turning loss into profit; the provincial finance and trade leading group; and the provincial industrial readjustment leading group will turn over their work to the provincial planning commission and the provincial economic commission, respectively. The abolished organizations also include the foreign affairs leading group under the provincial CPC Committee; the provincial farmland capital construction office; the provincial leading group for consolidating pharmaceutical plants; the provincial leading group for educated youth going to the countryside; the leading group under the provincial CPC Committee for handling visitors from the localities appealing to higher authorities for help; and so forth.

After abolition of these 37 nonpermanent organizations, there still are 40 nonpermanent organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee and government, including various commissions, leading groups, and offices. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have decided to further abolish some of the remaining nonpermanent organizations in a planned way. At the same time, they have decided that from now on all temporary working organizations will be discontinued as soon as their tasks are completed.

STATE COUNCIL GRANTS SHANGHAI BROADER POWERS

OW120405 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Editor's note: The State Council has approved the "Request for Instructions Concerning the Question of Developing Shanghai's Foreign Economic and Trade Relations" and decided to authorize Shanghai greater powers in deciding on matters relating to the import of technology, exploitation of foreign capital, renovation of outmoded enterprises, and exploration of the international market. This extremely great encouragement for Shanghai's socialist modernization will significantly help Shanghai to create a new situation for the "foreign capital exploitation, internal integration, renovation, and development" in its economic and social development. We must display a high sense of responsibility and urgency and exercise with great care the powers the state and the people have given us. With the guidance and support of the departments concerned, we must fully mobilize the strength of all sectors in Shanghai to shoulder this task actively and earnestly, and do a good job in planning how to exercise Shanghai's authority in managing its economic and trade relations with foreign countries so that marked success can be steadily achieved.

Studying and implementing the State Council's document on expanding Shanghai's authority in managing its foreign economic and trade relations is an important task in Shanghai's current economic work. We must display the spirit of reform, promptly work out a comprehensive and well-coordinated plan, formulate effective and practical measures, clearly stipulate the responsibilities and tasks of all departments and units concerned, designate who will be in charge of or supervise each project, and establish a strict responsibility system. To ensure success, all these tasks must be handled firmly. [end of editor's note]

To fully utilize Shanghai's favorable conditions for economic development so that it can display a still bigger role in the four modernizations, the State Council recently approved the Shanghai municipal government's "Request for Instructions Concerning the question of Developing Shanghai's Foreign Economic and Trade Relations" and decided to authorize Shanghai greater powers in making its own decision with regard to using foreign capital, importing foreign technology, promoting foreign trade, and exporting services, thus expanding Shanghai's authority in handling its economic and trade relations with foreign countries.

In view of Shanghai's economic, scientific, technical, and cultural development and its port facilities, the State Council has decided the following: On expanding Shanghai's power in using foreign capital, Shanghai is authorized to raise foreign capital by means of joint ventures, cooperative management, cooperative production, compensatory trade and lease, and by making full use of the Bank of China's foreign exchange credits and all types of preferential foreign loans. In addition, Shanghai is also authorized to actively utilize the World Bank's loans under the Ministry of Finance's unified arrangement.

On granting Shanghai greater authority in administering the import of foreign technology: Shanghai's authority to approve the purchase of foreign technology and equipment with foreign capital, or with foreign exchange owned, retained, or raised by local authorities and Shanghai's authority to approve funds for domestic projects essential for supplementing foreign technologies have all been appropriately expanded.

On expanding Shanghai's authority in promoting foreign trade: In view of the trend of Shanghai continuing to develop into a foreign trade center, all foreign trade projects -- with the exception of trade of products under state control and intergovernmental trade, which are handled by special foreign trade corporations under unified plans -- will be handled by Shanghai under the state's export plan.

To properly use the authority given to Shanghai in handling its foreign economic and trade relations, Shanghai is ready to strengthen its function as a center of domestic and foreign trade. To strengthen its ties with fraternal areas and serve them better, Shanghai is also ready to organize a united resources development corporation, a united production corporation, a united foreign trade corporation, and a foreign trade consultative corporation to provide technical consultations, formulate feasible plans, and provide other services upon the fraternal areas' request.

To create a new situation in Shanghai's foreign economic and trade relations, Shanghai is also ready to reform its fiscal and credit system and step up the training and use of qualified personnel in foreign trade so as to effectively exercise the authority the State Council has granted Shanghai in handling its foreign economic and trade relations.

HIGH VOLTAGE POWER LINE COMPLETED IN ZHEJIANG

OW041340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Hangzhou, May 4 (XINHUA) -- A second 220,000-volt high-voltage transmission line has been built in Zhejiang Province, linking the Taizhou power plant and Linhai, a city 43.5 kilometers away. The line, completed in five months, is to be extended to Wenzhou, another city in the province, to link it with the big East China power grid by the end of this year.

The Taizhou power plant is the largest thermal power plant built in southern Zhejiang. A generating unit of 125,000 kilowatts capacity is already in operation, and the expansion project for another unit is under way. The first transmission line of similar capacity from the power plant to Jinhua went into operation last October.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU INDUSTRIAL GROWTH -- In April, Jiangsu's gross value of industrial production and financial revenue both reached a record high. They were 15 and 7.5 percent higher respectively compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year.

[Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 83 OW]

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY

HK060644 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 83 pp 5-7

[Article by First Secretary of Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee An Pingsheng: "On the Development of the Agricultural Responsibility System"]

[Text] In implementation of the many styles of responsibility system in the rural areas has opened up a new road for the all-round development of China's agriculture. At present contracting work to households is being carried out in the rural areas in Yunnan Province and industrial sideline industries in cases where production teams have sideline industries are carrying out contract systems of responsibility, making up around 97.4 percent of all the production teams in the province. The expansion of the production responsibility system represents a major piece of reform work being carried out within the production relations of China's agriculture and it represents a creation imbued with revolutionary strength that we ourselves have dug out of our own soil.

The implementation of contracting work to the household has smashed the constricting frameworks characterized by "the production team being the fundamental accounting unit." Previously there was unified accounting and unified distribution between the production team and the commune members. As soon as the system of contracting work to the households was implemented the relations between the production team and the commune members altered such that after full payment was made to the state, a proportion was retained for the collective, and the remainder was entirely for the individual. As a result, this altered the tedious and petty system of distribution according to work points which had been practiced for a long time. However the true nature of the system of ownership of the means of production has not changed and essential means of production all still belong to the collective and it is only the style of management which has changed from being organized by the production brigade to individual organization. Production teams which have industrial sideline industries still organize unified accounting unified distribution. The management style depends on differences in production and thus in some cases specialized jobs are contracted to households, and other specialized jobs are contracted to organizations or groups (such as a factory and so on). Those production teams that have no sideline industries have begun, under unified planning and based on production demands, to produce some new integrated bodies, set up by some households on their own initiative. Such reforms as these have greatly mobilized the peasants' production enthusiasm and have promoted development of the production forces. Contracting work in the fields to the households is, as far as the majority of areas throughout Yunnan Province are concerned, organized in such a way that contractual tilling and sowing of the land is organized in accordance with the population of the commune or an integration of the total population and the labor force, and thus every household and every family is apportioned one share. During the present stage this is necessary and the masses have demanded that things be organized thus. China's socialist agriculture, despite the fact that present levels of technological equipment or production standards are still low, does nevertheless have a certain amount of distribution of specialized work and looking into the future, China's agriculture is going to develop along lines of specialization and socialization. Those areas in our province which began to implement contracting work to the households very early already have some peasant households which no longer want to manage tilling of the land but who want to carry out some other occupation which would be of more interest and profit to them. In most cases these households are those who have certain specialized skills or who were originally artisans or small traders from towns and cities, or they are young intellectuals or former cadres who have returned to the countryside.

As production develops in the direction of specialization and socialization, an objective law of production development is that some people working in agriculture will leave to do other work, or they may remain within agriculture but may not till the land, and thus for example they may specialize in raising pigs, chickens, fish, cattle, sheep, and so on, or they may specialize in raising animals for pork, eggs, chicken to eat, piglets, milk, honey, and so on. The present problem is that although our guiding ideology is getting clearer and clearer, actual work is just not meeting developmental levels. Thus, at present it is vital to stress in-depth investigative and research work, constantly amassing and assimilating experiences, thereby opening up new roads for the development of specialization and socialization.

The emergence of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs through the implementation of contracting work to the households is also something new. I interviewed a few specialized households who were all specializing in raising pigs by using compound feed. For example, one household in Luliang Prefecture last year sold 70 good pigs to the state and another household sold 57 pigs to the state, with each pig weighing more than 100 kg. Thus during the whole year these two households together showed a net income of more than 2,000 yuan. Both households were skillful at raising pigs. Another example is a 17-year-old girl from Luxi Prefecture who began in May 1981 to raise long-haired rabbits. She started with 5 rabbits and after 1 year and 5 months she had 120, having already sold 44 and made 250 yuan on the sales, while the sales of the rabbit fur brought her 700 yuan. It is expected that by the end of 1982 her income will have reached 1,300 yuan. In a situation where the production team is the basic accounting unit the production team would have to select someone before they could begin collective raising of rabbits and thus it would be very hard to get anywhere near the successes of this young girl. With the implementation of contracting agricultural work to households the peasants have independent powers and rights and thus even those without skills have something, while those who have specific professional skills are able to become even more resourceful. Another objective law is that it is the specialized households who must be allowed to prosper first and in doing so they will spur on the mass of peasants in the direction of increased prosperity. In the past it was always believed that all peasants should get rich at the same time and the result merely encouraged egalitarianism. Of course, if some people get rich first then the difference in the extent of prosperity between the peasants will widen and increase. But this should not cause concern. As long as total social commodities increase then the party and the state can implement suitable policies to regulate or support those households which remain temporarily poor.

Today, as far as Yunnan Province is concerned, questions as to the style of the agricultural production responsibility system have all basically been solved. However there are still a small number of areas which oppose the masses. With a fairly well-developed commodity economy, in the cases of agriculturally highly productive regions carrying out the responsibility system of contracting work to the households it is important to give attention to ensuring that 1) these systems are of benefit in consolidating and developing sideline industries and diversified management, and 2) that these systems are of benefit in promoting specialized division of labor, so that it is not necessarily every household and every family which has a contract to till and sow the fields. On the basis of these two principles in cases where the masses demand to carry out household contract systems, things should be organized in accordance with the masses' demands. Of course if the masses do not make such demands then there is no reason to alter the original style of production responsibility system. Our guiding principle is still to start from reality, to do things in accordance with local conditions, to implement many different styles, and not to do things with one cut of the knife.

In a situation where work is contracted to households, the economic function of the production team or the production brigade is now generally speaking still inclusive of the following major areas: 1) Ensure that unified organization is carried out, that is, unified running of the system of contracting work to the households (unified organization of planting, unified watering, unified protection against disease and pests, and unified use of machinery. 2) Sideline industries and mountain forests which were formerly collectively organized by the production team still undergo unified accounting and distribution by the production team. Profitable returns of the commune and the production brigade are still allocated by the production team. 3) Rural capital construction including repairs to small-scale irrigation schemes improving the soil condition, road repairs, the building of schools and dormitories, and so on are still all organized in a unified way by the production team or the production brigade. 4) The production team or production brigade is still responsible for final accounting and handling of sideline industrial commodities to be handed over to the state and the portion which is retained for the collective as defined in government policies. 5) Subsidies for schooling run by the people and cooperative medical clinics are still organized by the production team or the production brigade. 6) The production team or production brigade is still responsible for providing necessary aid and help to families of those killed in action, households enjoying the five guarantees and families in difficulties. 7) The production team or production brigade still has to put in order and handle all creditors rights and all debts with the state or with commune members. There is a need to strengthen all this kind of work and there should be no slacking. The saying that "When contracting work to the household, there is no need to have cadres" is incorrect.

In implementing new styles of production responsibility system, the work and various tasks involved are much more complex and onerous than those connected with land reform or cooperativization, and for this reason it is important to strengthen leadership. During the past few years every year has seen work teams making up several tens of thousands of people moving into action and since 1982 around 90,000 people in work teams have been transferred throughout the province in order to implement the party Central Committee's various relevant documents and the "three decisions on forestry." In addition more than 70,000 people have been trained as grassroots cadres, which has played an important role in completing and perfecting the agricultural system of production responsibility. Nevertheless there are still quite a lot of problems around and thus it is important that we step up and continue our efforts to solve them. 1) Work contracts signed with commune members taking the prefecture as the work unit are as low as 10-20 percent while as many as 20-30 percent of production teams have not implemented anything. Some contracts which have been signed will not be fulfilled because the contents of the contracts appear irrational and the masses do not agree. 2) The amount of work involved in the diversified management, agricultural technology, and the cadre systems of responsibility as well as the "three decisions" in forestry is enormous and some work methods are still not perfect and still need further assimilation and assessment of experiences. 3) The sorting out of the financial affairs of production teams has produced good results in the few cases where it has been done, but in most areas such action has still not been taken. 4) The problem of some households renting or selling land apportioned to them under contracts and the casual building of houses on contracted land without permission has still not been seriously dealt with and handled. 5) Subsidies for special treatment for families of war victims, households enjoying the five guarantees, and subsidies for schooling organized by the people and medical clinics must be properly and fully organized and allotted. 6) After the implementation of contracting work to the households about 1 or 2 percent of households require some kind of support and help to allow them to travel on the road to common prosperity, usually as a result of

bad organization, temporary illness, insufficient agricultural skills or funds, and so on, which have meant that their production and income is not as good as it was before the new system. All of these problems still demand continued dispatches of work teams to the grassroots level to help out, before there may be any significant solutions. Looking ahead, the agricultural system of production responsibility is moving along a healthy and improving road and it looks as though it must be tackled conscientiously for at least another 1 or 2 years.

Recently when I traveled to areas such as Quqing and Wenshan, comrades told me that the party's present policies really are good and everyone can see the good results that have occurred, but isn't it going to produce polarization and a move towards capitalism? Such anxieties and concerns as these are much less than a few years ago but they do still exist. I answered this question once at a meeting of the secretaries of the CPC Committee in Luoping Prefecture. I said that the present system of production responsibility that is being implemented will on no account damage or change the socialist system. On what basis can this be said? 1) The essential means of production are still owned by the collective, land cannot be rented out, nor may it be sold. Nor may there be any casual building on land assigned in a contract. 2) The major sideline industrial products of a contract household are requisitioned by purchase by the state under unified planning. Only when requirements have been fulfilled does the household have the power to deal freely with the surplus products as it chooses. The peasant's "small freedom" is carried out within the permitted limits of state policies. 3) Not only are major industries, major businesses, the railways, banks, and so on firmly in the hands of the state, but important agricultural means of production such as fertilizers, pesticides, and machinery are also in the hands of the state. On the basis of the objective situation the state is able to carry out planned distribution and it can also permit market regulations within certain limits. 4) Any agricultural capital construction which cannot be performed by individual households or several households together, such as irrigation, afforestation, and so on, is still supported and aided by the state while it is the collective whose strength is relied upon to carry out such work. 5) The question of necessary funds for carrying out such work connected with public facilities and undertaking of public interest, which the collective has organized for many years, should be solved by taking proper responsibility for payment of retained profits. 6) Enterprises originally run by the commune or the production brigade must not only not be disbanded, but should, through consolidation, continue to develop. 7) Some problems of social welfare which the collective cannot solve can be sorted out and solved by the state. Socialist collective property which has been established since cooperativization must be analyzed and that which is proved through practice to be wrong should be firmly corrected while that which is proved through practice to be correct should be maintained and developed.

If the situation is not questioned and no analysis is carried out and the whole lot is denied or affirmed, then this does not display a very scientific attitude. Are there in China people who either consciously or unconsciously want to set up capitalism? Yes there are. There are such people in both urban and rural areas. They do not number very many but they act at every opportunity. However, this is not a product of the party's policies. Indeed, quite the opposite, and even though we were at one time using most of our strength to correct "leftist" mistakes, we did not loosen our vigilance toward problems arising from the left.

During this implementation of new styles of the production responsibility system in which rural production relations are being readjusted to a great extent, we cannot say that our public property has not suffered some damage, but this damage is very small.

We cannot say that have not had to struggle with the ideologies of some comrades which at some points were not up to standards, but this has not damaged the cadres. This illustrates that our party's understanding of China's laws of socialist construction has considerably deepened while the party's experiences in leading socialist construction have been enriched. As long as we continue to travel along the correct road as outlined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee then we will without doubt be able to succeed in what Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report at the 12th National CPC Congress: "It may be foreseen that within the not too distant future, China's rural areas will develop their advantages of benefit to the principle of suiting measures to local conditions, will adopt large-scale usage of advanced production methods, forming a multi-variety and perfected cooperative economy." China's agricultural economy is full of promise and thus we should devote our strength to realizing this tremendous undertaking.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN ESTABLISHES AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES -- Approved by the State Council, Shiushan County and Youyang County in the province have been disbanded and Shiushan Tujia Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous County and Youyang Tujia Nationality and Miao Nationality County have been established. The administrative areas of the two autonomous counties are identical to that of the original Shiushan and Youyang Counties. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 May 83 HK]

HAILSTONES HIT SICHUAN COUNTIES -- On 24 and 25 April, eight districts and counties in Chongqing City, including Beibei, Jiangjin, Baxian, and Jijiang, were twice severely hit by hailstones and storm and agricultural production suffered heavy losses. The Chongqing City CPC Committee and People's Government have dispatched a group to the disaster areas to express sympathy and solicitude for the masses. A total of 860,000 jin of grain seeds have been allocated to disaster communes and brigades, and most damaged houses have been repaired to settle the victims. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 May 83 HK]

XIZANG CULTURAL RELIC -- A cultural relic, a figure of Buddha (Sakyamuni), which was lost in the Cultural Revolution, has been returned to Lhase. This figure of Buddha is the oldest one of its kind and was carried to China by Nepal's princess in the 7th century A.D. For many years, it was kept in a temple in Xizang. It disappeared in the Cultural Revolution. With the help of Beijing's Imperial Palace Museum, the figure of Buddha (Sakyamuni) has now returned to Xizang. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Apr 83 HK]

GANSU HOLDS MEETING TO PROMOTE ECONOMY

HK120422 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The provincial government held its second enlarged session on 7 May to discuss and arrange plans for the economic work of the next 8 months.

The session pointed out: Last year our province reversed a 2-year drop in the national economy and the economy began to pick up. On this basis, a favorable situation of overall stabilization has emerged in the first 4 months of this year. However, as the task in the coming 8 months is still arduous, we must not be slack in our work. All members of the provincial government and leading comrades of the governments and departments at all levels should lose no time in concentrating their efforts on economic work. They must continue to emancipate their minds, accelerate their pace in reform, use the spirit of reform to promote work in all fields, and fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plan in an all-round way.

The session defined that in the following 8 months, we must accelerate the pace in the reform of the economic system, strive to achieve an increase both in speed and in results, and try in every possible way to reap a good agricultural harvest. We must energetically develop prefectural and county industry and collective enterprises. The scale of investment in fixed assets should be strictly controlled so as to ensure the construction of key projects. We must pay attention to the development of labor and capital and strive to effect a turn for the better in the financial situation. We must also attach importance to intellectual development and continue to improve social order.

The session held that in order to accomplish the task in all fields in an all-round way, and to further create a new situation in the economic field of our province, it is necessary to have high spirits and a good work style. The natural condition and foundation of Gansu is poor. Therefore, it is unrealistic to attempt to transform the situation of the whole province within a short period without painstaking efforts. We must develop a strategic idea of working hard for a long time in a down-to-earth manner and strive to vigorously develop the economy of Gansu.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

First Meeting Held

HK070318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress opened in Lanzhou yesterday. The agenda of the meeting is to study the PRC Constitution and the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and people's governments, discuss the main points of work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and discuss and approve appointments and dismissals and other matters.

Committee Chairman Li Dengying presided and spoke. He said: As trusted by the people of the whole province, we have been elected to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. So long as we closely follow the CPC Central Committee and carry on the good thinking and work style of the previous Standing Committee, we will certainly be able to do our work well.

The meeting decided to appoint (Li Wenhui) secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Committee Vice Chairmen Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxing are attending the meeting.

Appointments Made

HK090210 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 83

[Summary] The first meeting of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee which concluded yesterday decided on the main items of work for the committee this year and approved various appointments and dismissals. Chairman Li Dengying presided over the meeting.

The participants decided that the main items of work for the committee this year are as follows: "1) to organize the people's deputies to carry out inspections in a planned way with specific objectives; 2) in accordance with the relevant provisions of the organic law in local people's congresses, to do a good job in convening Standing Committee meetings to discuss or consider relevant agenda; 3) in connection with Gansu realities, to organize the drafting of several laws, after first conducting investigation and study; 4) to promote the ideological, organizational, and professional building of the People's Congress Standing Committee organs."

The meeting made the following appointments: (Wang Ping) to be secretary-general of the provincial government; (Wang Jingqiang) to be director of the provincial economics committee; (Xue Kechen) to be director of the provincial science and technology committee; (Giao Junsheng) to be director of the provincial civil affairs department; (Wang Xiaozhen) to be director of the provincial judicial department; (Tian Jiangshu) to be director of the provincial public security department; (Gong Guangjun) to be director of the provincial finance department; (Liu Diping) to be director of the provincial commerce department; (Zhang Da) to be director of the provincial department of external economic relations and trade; (Nian Haiwang) to be director of the provincial department for urban and rural construction and environmental protection; (Zhou Jieshu) to be director of the provincial machine-building industry department; (Liu Hongshun) to be director of the provincial light industry department; (Qi Zhongyi) to be director of the provincial communications department; (Wang Kang) to be director of the provincial agriculture and animal husbandry department; (Fu Zhe) to be director of the provincial forestry department; (Wang Donghao) to be director of the provincial water conservancy department; (Guo Yangshan) to be director of the provincial culture department; (Wang Zuoshan) to be director of the provincial food bureau; (Duan Kezhang) to be director of the provincial industry and commerce administrative bureau; (Lian Jizhang) to be director of the provincial statistics bureau; (Zhang Songdai) to be director of the provincial material supplies bureau; (Miao Peijun) to be director of the provincial meteorological bureau; and (Li Shikui) to be director of the provincial office for national defense industry.

The meeting was attended by Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK121205 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 83 p 1

[Report: "First Meeting of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee"]

[Text] On 30 April, the Standing Committee of the fifth regional People's Congress held its first meeting, discussing work arrangements for the committee in 1983, listening to and deliberating on a report by the regional People's Government on its structural reform, and approving appointments and removals of government personnel.

Chairman Ma Gingshan presided over the meeting and made a speech.

Ma Qingnian said: Of members of the current Standing Committee, 14 members of the last committee and 27 are newcomers, who are in the majority. Therefore, today's meeting is a meeting of succession of the old by the new and is the first meeting of the new committee. The Standing Committee should strengthen and consolidate itself. Members should deepen their understanding of the character and tasks of the committee. They should make efforts to study, strengthen their unity, adhere to the leadership of the CPC, do their work well, seriously and earnestly implement the Constitution and the organic law, fulfill various duties prescribed by these laws, further improve the system of people's congresses, properly formulate and supervise the implementation of local laws and regulations, and properly handle relationships among various quarters. They must adhere to the four basic principles, maintain a uniform political and ideological position with the party central leadership, and strive to create a new situation in Ningxia Hui's socialist modernization construction. Ma Qingnian also expressed his opinions on the committee's work in 1983.

Regional Deputy Chairman Li Huihe delivered a report on the structural reform of organs directly subordinated to the autonomous regional's People's Government. He said: The structural reform of the regional government is carried out under the leadership of the central authorities in a planned and methodical way after experience was first gained from pilot schemes. The all-round reform of government organs (including those of prefectural and city governments) started in February this year and is planned to conclude by the end of May. The process is divided into three stages. In November last year, pilot schemes for structural reform were first carried out in the departments of labor, personnel affairs, and light industry, and the second light industry department. Because the policies laid down by the central authorities were clear and popular, our pilot scheme work was warmly supported by workers and staff members and achieved successes, and we also accumulated some experience. On this basis, the structural reform was carried out in late February in the first group of departments, namely, the departments of heavy industry, capital construction, commerce, marketing and supply cooperatives, agriculture and animal husbandry, foreign trade, public security, sports affairs, and state-run farms. Since late March, reform work has also started in the second group of units: the **government general** office, the regional commissions of economy, planning, science and technology, and nationality affairs (including the Religious Affairs Bureau), and the regional departments of civil affairs, coal industry, communications, water conservancy, forestry, public health, radio and television, materials supply, grain, industrial and commercial administration, statistics, pricing, medicine, and foreign affairs (overseas Chinese affairs). Thus, the structural reform has been generally started in the regional government.

Li Huihe said: According to the results achieved in pilot schemes and the first groups of organs, the reform has brought about the following changes: 1) Leading bodies have become more revolutionary, younger in their average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The 12 units involved in pilot schemes and in the first stage of the reform are compacted from 24 departments. After reorganization, full and deputy department chiefs have been reduced from 82 people to 46, showing a reduction of 36 people or 43 percent. (There are 16 newcomers in the new leading bodies, so only 30 former departments chiefs remain in their posts.) After reorganization, full and deputy department chiefs have been reduced from 82 people to 46, showing a reduction of 36 people or 43 percent. (There are 16 newcomers in the new leading bodies, so only 30 former department chiefs remain in their posts.) The previous problems of overstaffing and unwieldy structures have been basically solved. The average age of department cadres has also changed greatly. They are now better educated and more professional. The proportion of minority nationality cadres has also increased. 2) The establishment of organs has become more rationalized and the number of organs has been reduced. 3) In the newly established units, responsibility for various offices and sections has been more clearly specified. Some departments have implemented personal responsibility systems. The numbers of staff have been greatly reduced.

In conclusion, Li Huihe said: The structural reform in the regional government organs has just been started and great efforts are still required to handle many arduous jobs requiring great care. 1) All reformed units must clearly define their duties and lay down clear duties for their subordinate organs. Every member of government personnel and every organ must clearly know their duties. 2) Leading bodies at and above the bureau level must be properly manned and constructed according to the principle of making leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. 3) It is necessary to seriously arrange the work concerning retired cadres and those who have retreated to the second front. 4) It is necessary to properly handle training work for cadres and improve the quality of our ranks of cadres.

At the meeting, the committee approved the appointments and removals of the chiefs of the regional public security department and the labor and personnel affairs department and the deputy chiefs of the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate.

QINGHAI PREFECTURE DEALS WITH ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK120742 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Summary] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee and its subordinates at county level, working hand in hand with judicial departments at prefectural and county levels, recently dealt with some criminal cases in the economic field involving a certain number of party-member cadres.

In the action, leading comrades of the prefectural CPC Committee lent firm support to the work of the Discipline Inspection Committee. They led working groups to conduct investigations on some important cases at the grassroots units. Discipline inspection committees at prefectural and county levels transferred a number of cadres from local industrial, commercial, and financial departments to assist in their work.

"Meanwhile, with the help of the masses of the people, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee and its subordinates at county level have also exposed and handled some cases that a group of party member-cadres [word indistinct] and retaliated against those who had criticized their mistakes in work. Those involved in these cases have been dealt with according to the seriousness of their cases."

STATE SUPPORT HELPS QINGHAI DEVELOP ECONOMY

OW100541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0853 GMT 6 May 83

[By reporter Wang Chunsheng]

[Text] Xining, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Since 1980 the state has allocated 30 million yuan each year as a special fund to help underdeveloped and national minority areas in Qinghai develop their economy, culture, education, and public health. Initial results have now been obtained. With this fund, Qinghai has done the following for the poverty-stricken areas:

1. Improved production conditions. For the past 3 years the province has improved irrigation for 120,000 mu of farmland, expanded and improved 110,000 mu of pastureland, cultivated 110,000 mu of land for growing forage grass, fenced 270,000 mu of land as feeding grounds for livestock, bought 79,000 head of livestock, and solved the problem of water shortage for 250,000 people and 520,000 head of livestock. In addition, it has added 11 small hydropower stations and repaired and built some facilities for epidemic prevention and livestock breeding improvement as well as roads in counties and communes, bridges and livestock shelters, and sties.

2. Increased facilities for culture, education, and public health. The province has expanded and newly built 28 middle schools for minority students, 73 primary schools with student dormitories in pastoral areas, 5 primary schools for girls of Hui nationality and some basic-level clinics, hospitals for patients of Tibetan nationality, and research institutes for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

The support from the state has brought about tremendous changes in these areas. Pastoral production has greatly developed in Nangqen County, Baima County, and Zekog County last year, counties that have received substantial support. Despite natural disasters, the average per capita income in Baima County in 1982 rose by 15 percent as compared with that in 1981.

SIXTH SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

Ma Wenrui's Opening Speech

HK121154 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Ma Wenrui's Opening Speech at the First Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress on 27 April 1983"]

[Text] Fellow delegates:

The First Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress is now opened.

The session is being held when the current situation in the province is excellent. The broad masses of cadres and people in the province are now studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 6th provincial party congress. They are studying and implementing the new Constitution and the Sixth 5-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan, which were approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Everyone is full of confidence in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

The congress will listen to and discuss the work report of the Shaanxi People's Government, examine and approve Shaanxi's Sixth 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, the economic plan for 1983, the accounts of fiscal year 1982, and the budget for fiscal year 1983; discuss the work report of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate; discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress; elect the provincial delegates for the Sixth NPC; elect the Standing Committee members of the sixth provincial People's Congress; appoint the provincial governor and vice governors; and elect the president of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court and presidents of prefectural intermediate people's courts, chief procurator of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate, and chief procurators of prefectural people's procuratorates.

Fellow delegates: It is already some 5 years since the first session of the fifth provincial People's Congress was held in December 1977. In the process of human history, 5 years is just a twinkling of an eye. Our country and our Shaanxi Province, however, have undergone tremendous changes during these 5 years! These 5 years were a period of bringing order out of chaos, of radical reforms and of making vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous. In these 5 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have thoroughly exposed and criticized the crimes committed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and their agents in Shaanxi, destroyed this reactionary political force, and achieved and consolidated the stability and unity of the political situation. We have rectified the

party's "leftist" errors in ideological guidance; achieved strategic reorientation of the party's emphasis; and conscientiously implemented the guideline of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading, resulting in continual development in the provincial industrial and agricultural production and other construction projects. All these facts incontrovertibly prove that the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are absolutely correct.

The sixth provincial party congress, which ended recently, defined the basic direction and tasks of economic construction in the province in accordance with strategic goals, strategic emphases, the strategic steps of economic construction put forward in the 12th CPC Congress and the Sixth 5-Year Plan approved by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. One of the key topics for discussion in this provincial people's congress is to work out the specific plans for the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for the implementation of the tasks down to every front, every region, and every department in the province. In order to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan and win the first battle in creating a new situation in socialist modernization, we must shift all economic tasks to the track where improvement of economic results is emphasized. We must understand that working hard for production development in order to reach a specific speed is correct. Modernization cannot be achieved without this specific speed. However, we cannot neglect economic results and solely pursue growth in production value and quality. This kind of false and exaggerated speed destroys the overall balance of economic tasks, wastes considerable amounts of energy and raw materials, and creates economic shortages. It will bring calamity, as we will be pursuing and unwarranted reputation. This kind of lesson is too painful for us. We must firmly take the new approach of more realistic speed and better economic results, from which people will gain more material benefit. This is where vigorous economic development lies.

In order to strive to fulfill the target of more than quadrupling provincial industrial and agricultural annual growth value, as compared to 1980, by the turn of the century, we must emancipate our mind more, carry out reform a little bolder, and do our work more realistically. We must treat reform as an important guiding ideology in modernizing our leadership and as a part of the whole process of modernization. At present, reforms carried out on the agricultural front have won a decisive victory. The practice of reform is spreading from rural areas to cities, to all fronts. We must pay special attention in investigation and study and do the work of reform well and in an orderly manner since the situation in cities is more complicated than those in rural areas. Under the prerequisite of revolutionization, we must see to it that in the reform, the principle of all ranks of cadres being younger in age, better educated, and greatly specialized is carried out. Socialist modernization is an entirely new cause that requires the participation of those better educated comrades and those comrades who can master professional knowledge in taking the responsibility of leadership in all aspects and carrying out production with the help of advanced scientific technology, management, and administration. We must create a healthy tendency of valuing knowledge and esteeming the intellectuals. We must have real concern about the work, study, and livelihood of intellectuals, highly value the function which intellectuals bring into play, and select and promote those outstanding intellectuals who have both ability and moral integrity and who are in the prime of life to the leading posts at all levels. We should take the lead in the work of cooperation between and replacement of new and old cadres in accordance with different situations, doing this in regard to the leadership selection of the provincial organ of state power, the provincial administrative organ, and provincial judicial organs.

Fellow delegates, the task of this congress is heavy and it has profound significance. We must conscientiously exercise the functions and powers of the provincial people's congress entrusted to us by the new Constitution, fully develop democracy, insist on acting according to law, hold the congress well, and fulfill all tasks of the congress successfully and in a highly responsible manner as masters of the affairs and with everyone's wisdom and strength pooled together.

5 May Conclusion

HK060222 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress concluded today. The session passed resolutions on the work reports submitted to it. It elected 71 deputies to attend the 6th NPC and also conducted other elections.

Yan Kelun, newly elected chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered the closing speech. He said: "The deputies have fully affirmed the profound changes in the province's political and economic situation and the fine achievements scored on all fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. They unanimously hold that the economic construction and social development tasks put forward in the government work report and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the province accord with reality and can be attained, so long as the effort is made."

Comrade Yan Kelun said: "After this session, in accordance with the resolutions of the sixth provincial party congress and this session, we must rely on and unite the people of the whole province to carry out reforms in a resolute and orderly way. In economic work we must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading; strive to improve economic results; concentrate finance and material for key construction projects; speed up technical transformation; promote the development of education and the progress of science and technology; and strive for a further turn for the better in the province's financial and economic conditions and social order. We must promote the building of socialist material and spiritual construction, and lay the foundation and create conditions for vigorous economic development in the last decade of the century."

Executive chairman of the session Li Wipu presided at the closing ceremony. Other executive chairmen present included Ma Wenrui, Zhang Fanghai, Zhou Yaguang, and Li Lianbi.

The session elected Yan Kelun chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Li Lianbi, Dong Xueyuan, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Hou Zongnian, Yan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and (Liu Lijin) -- female, to be vice chairmen.

The session decided that Li Qingwei is to be governor and Bai Jinian, Zhang Bin, Sun Kehua, Xu Shanlin, Lin Jizhou, and Sun Daren are to be vice governors.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR ON SUBSTITUTING TAXES FOR PROFIT

HK110554 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A provincial work conference on substituting taxes for delivery of profits was held in Xian from 25 April to 6 May. Governor Li Qingwei spoke at the meeting. He said: In the current reform of the economic system, we should primarily grasp the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits. It is imperative to implement the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits, and under no circumstances should we waver on this point. The key to doing a good job of substituting taxes for delivery of profits lies in strengthening the leadership. From now on, we should grasp it firmly and carry it through to the end.

In his speech, Comrade Li Qingwei said: The substitution of taxes for delivery of profits is an important policy decision which the State Council has made after full deliberation and experiment. By implementing the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits, we can solve, in a more satisfactory manner, the question of the unequal distribution of hardships and pleasures among different enterprises.

Comrade Li Qingwei emphatically said: In implementing the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits, we should have a firm hold over big enterprises and relax our hold on the small ones. Big and medium-size state enterprises should not implement the contract system but should resolutely practice the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits. It is necessary to relax our policy toward small enterprises in order to activate them. They can practice the all-round contract system when the income tax has been collected from them.

When talking about how to do a good job of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, Comrade Li Qingwei said: Substituting taxes of delivery of profits is a new task in which we still lack experience. The various prefectural administrative offices and the various city and county people's governments should appoint a leading cadre to supervise this work. It is necessary to organize the relevant departments and set up a leading group which will pay attention to the situation at all times, solve problems, sum up experiences, act in strict accordance with the policy of the central authorities, and strive to make readjustments and provide help.

Li Qingwei also set demands on the financial work of our province. He said: In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the financial situation of our province, it is imperative for all people to pay attention to reform. In doing financial work, we should [words indistinct] strike a financial balance and have some surplus. We should strive to increase reserve funds. It is necessary for some provincial departments, bureaus, and enterprises to raise some funds for running undertakings which should be done but which we are not in a position to do now.

In his speech, Comrade Li Qingwei also dealt with various questions, such as leap forward and speed, concentration of forces on light industry, key construction, and technological transformation.

Responsible comrades of the provincial People's Government and the relevant responsible comrades of the various commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus of the People's Government, and of various prefectures, cities, and counties attended the meeting.

The meeting also discussed and made arrangements for the relevant questions and proposals on the implementation of the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits in our province.

ETHNIC RUSSIANS CELEBRATE ORTHODOX EASTER

OW101224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Urumqi, May 10 (XINHUA) -- More than 150 Chinese citizens of Russian nationality, including workers, cadres, intellectuals, students and residents in this regional capital gathered here yesterday at a tea party, sponsored by the city's nationalities affairs commission, to celebrate the traditional Orthodox Easter. Russian is one of the smallest nationalities in China. According to census conducted in 1982, there are 2,662 Russians now living in Ili, Tacheng (Qiqek), Altay Prefectures which border the Soviet Union and in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Since Sunday, Russian families have been busy making pastry and dyeing eggs. To ensure the Russians' happy festival, the People's Government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region announced recently that, beginning this year, all Russian workers and staff would have a day off on Christmas and Easter.

During the party, theater troupes performed Russian songs and dances and dozens of people of Uygur, Kazakh, Han, Hui, Mongolian, Xibo, Uzbek, Daur and Tatar [nationality] joined the Russians in the celebrations.

Leaders of the region's United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Xinjiang Committee also attended the gathering.

NORTHWEST AREAS PROMOTE ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL TIES

OW121146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Lanzhou, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Economic and technical cooperation among northwest China's three provinces and two autonomous regions will be further promoted and two autonomous regions will be further promoted in a move to boost local industries and farming, according to a recent conference. The gathering, attended by representatives from Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang, was told that the five provinces and regions will conduct technical cooperation in updating existing enterprises by using locally advanced technology, in addition to their active technical cooperations with coastal areas.

Shaanxi is expected to assist household enamelware, knitwear and industrial ceramics factories, and soap making plant in Xinjiang in upgrading their equipment so as to improve product quality, the meeting was told, while the Xinjiang region will assist in revamping of two sugar refineries in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

In order to solve the shortage of phosphate fertilizer, a joint venture is expected to be launched between Xinjiang and Gansu for a phosphate fertilizer plant with a designed annual capacity of 200,000 tons by using sulphuric acid retrieved from tail gas discharged from the Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Company in Gansu. According to the meeting, Xinjiang is willing to help Gansu build a cotton textile mill equipped with 30,000 spindles and supply it with Xinjiang cotton in the heavy industrial city of Jinchang.

The meeting proposed to open an export port at Lianyung harbor in east China's Jiangsu Province and construct a trade building in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to boost export trade of these areas. The meeting also stressed a joint program of training and exchange of technical personnel to meet the economic growth in these areas.

TAIWAN AUTHORITIES SAID TO ENCOURAGE HIJACKING

HK121404 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0811 GMT 12 May 83

[Commentary by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Chen Guoshao: "On Taiwan Authorities Encouraging Armed Hijacking of Airliners"]

[Text] Beijing 12 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In the last few days, the Taiwan authorities have utilized the incident of a Chinese airliner being hijacked by armed gangsters to raise a hue and cry, christening the hijackers as "righteous persons" and "youths of justice." They declared that only when "the wish of the six hijackers is respected" "can the spirit of humanitarianism and human rights be maintained."

This kind of response from the Taiwan authorities, which looks upon crimes as acts of justice and upon criminals as models, testifies to the fact that their abnormal psychology of anticommunism has developed into a stage of insanity.

As is well known, the Chinese airliner No 296 was on a flight from Shenyang to Shanghai when it was threatened by the armed gangsters and was forced to land in South Korean territory. It was absolutely not the incident reported by Taiwan authorities: "A Chinese Communist airliner revolted to seek freedom." The six armed gangsters, such as Zhuo Changren, used force to hold up a flying airliner, burst open the cabin door with their guns, and wounded two crew members, thus endangering the safety of all the Chinese and foreign passengers on board. This is a typical hijacking crime.

If hijackers like Zhuo Changren, whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent passengers, are called "righteous persons" and "youths of justice," then all the hijackers in the world would automatically be "righteous persons" and "youths of justice." Zhuo Changren and his gang wounded others with their guns and endangered the safety of all the passengers in order to realize their personal ambitions; this is "the wish of the hijackers." If this kind of wish were respected, then the wishes for flight safety of the crew members and passengers of all the airliners in the world would be slighted. If respecting the wish of a few hijackers could be called "maintaining the spirit of humanitarianism and human rights," then respecting the wishes of the airliner crew members and passengers should be against "the spirit of humanitarianism and human rights." What on earth is "the spirit of humanitarianism and human rights" advocated by the Taiwan authorities? With such acts of confounding right and wrong, which offend others' sense of justice, are not the Taiwan authorities afraid of being ostracized by the majority of people?

Aside from the Taiwan authorities, no one has yet expressed any commendation of sympathy for these universally condemned criminals who hijacked the airliner. Even though South Korea maintains a close relationship with Taiwan, it also regards the Zhuo Changren gang as hijackers to be severely punished. There are not a few anticommunists in this world, but as yet no one has come forward to applaud and hail these gangsters. This is because airplane hijacking seriously harms the interests of the peoples of all countries and is the most unfavored crime in the world, and no one wishes to have an infamous connection with it. In this respect, why should the Taiwan authorities lower themselves and place themselves in the company of the plane-hijacking criminals?

Some people who are familiar with the political situation in Taiwan point out that the subtlety lies in the fact that the Taiwan authorities have lost their normal mentality in the face of difficulties and hindrances both at home and abroad.

They are following a strange doctrine of "everything for fighting communism" and "fighting communism is everything." All professed anticommunists no matter whether they are hijackers, arsonists, or killers, are heroes in the eyes of the Taiwan authorities. All events, as long as they are fighting against communism, no matter whether the imperialists interfere in China's internal affairs or harm the national interests of China's internal affairs or harm the national interests of China, are welcomed by the Taiwan authorities all the same. Therefore, it is not strange that the Taiwan authorities praise the "Taiwan Relations Act" with which the imperialists interfere in China's internal affairs, or commend Zhuo Changren and his gang as "righteous persons," and "youths of justice." The problem is that their abnormal psychology of anticommunism has developed into a stage of insanity, and it is quite obvious what great harm the acts of insanity will bring to the Taiwan people and the Taiwan authorities themselves.

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